instant action should have been filed no later than August 17, 2006.

Brian A. Litmans ("Litmans"), one of two attorneys representing the Plaintiffs, has submitted a declaration in support of the instant motion. He states that, on Friday August 4, 2006, he entered the date for the filing of a motion for attorneys fees as August 17, 2006 on his desktop computer. Litmans Decl. ¶ 5. On Monday August 7, 2006, he manually transferred files to his new laptop, which he would use in his new office in Portland, Oregon. *Id.* ¶ 6. During this process, he made the error of entering the filing date in the Outlook program on his laptop as August 24, 2006. *Id.* He first learned of this error while conferring with co-counsel on August 21, 2006 and filed the instant motion for an enlargement of time that same day. *Id.* Plaintiffs request an enlargement of time until September 3, 2006, but note that they would be prepared to file a motion for attorneys fees as early as August 24, 2006.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6(b) "allow[s] filing after the expiration of the deadline because the failure to timely file was the result of excusable neglect." *Committee for Idaho's High Desert, Inc. v. Yost*, 92 F.3d 814, 824 (9th Cir. 1996). It is within this Court's discretion to grant a Rule 6(b) motion for an enlargement of time. *Id.* As the Supreme Court has noted, "the Courts of Appeals have generally recognized that 'excusable neglect' may extend to inadvertent delays." *Pioneer Inv. Services Co. v. Brunswick Associates Ltd. Partnership*, 507 U.S. 380, 391-92 (1993). "Although inadvertence, ignorance of the rules, or mistakes construing the rules do not usually constitute 'excusable' neglect, it is clear that 'excusable neglect' under Rule 6(b) is a somewhat 'elastic concept' and is not limited strictly to omissions caused by circumstances beyond the control of the movant." *Id.* at 392. The determination of whether neglect is excusable "is at bottom an equitable one," and the Court must consider "all relevant circumstances surrounding the party's omission." *Id.* at 395. The relevant circumstances include: "the danger of prejudice to the debtor, the length of the delay and its potential impact on judicial proceedings, the reason for the delay, including whether it was within the reasonable control of the movant, and whether the movant acted in good faith." *Id.* 

Defendants contend that Plaintiffs' neglect is not excusable. They argue that Plaintiffs have not established that their neglect was similar to the "failure of a 'carefully designed'

## Case 5:04-cv-04736-JF Document 148 Filed 08/31/06 Page 3 of 4

calendaring system operated by experienced paralegals that heretofore had worked flawlessly" in *Pincay v. Andrews*, 389 F.3d 853, 859 (9th Cir. 2004). Defendants mischaracterize *Picay*, which held that courts should "determine the issue of excusable neglect within the context of the particular case," and that "[a]ny rationale suggesting that misinterpretation of an unambiguous rule can never be excusable neglect is, in our view, contrary to that instruction." *Id*.

Defendant also argues that there is no reason why Plaintiffs' lead counsel, Michael Graf ("Graf"), did not keep track of the correct filing date himself. Graf has submitted a declaration in which he explains that he is listed as "lead counsel" only because Litmans is before this Court *Pro Hac Vice*, and that they have worked as equal co-counsel throughout the instant litigation. Graf Decl. ¶ 2. Graf and Litmans have divided the work required for the litigation in order "to litigate in an efficient manner given the limited resources we have to expend in operating respective solo practices representing public interest environmental organizations." *Id.* This division of work between Graf and Litmans is a reasonable explanation of why Graf did not keep track of the filing date himself.

Thus, Plaintiffs have presented evidence that their short delay was the result of excusable neglect. Because the delay was short and the motion at issue is a motion for attorneys fees following the settlement of the instant action, an enlargement of time will have very little impact on judicial proceedings. Additionally, Defendants have not shown, or even argued, that they will suffer any prejudice if this Court grants Plaintiffs' motion for an enlargement of time.

Accordingly, the Court will grant the instant motion. Because the Court has been unavailable to rule on the instant motion until August 31, 2006, the Plaintiffs shall file their motion for attorneys fees not later than September 8, 2006.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: August 31, 2006

JEREMY FOCEL
United States I istrict Judge

## Case 5:04-cv-04736-JF Document 148 Filed 08/31/06 Page 4 of 4

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